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(iv) Then north-northwestward along Spring Creek to the Gasconade River;

(v) Then northward along the Gasconade River to a power transmission line (less than 1 mile north of Buck Elk Creek);

(vi) Then eastward and east-northeastward along that power transmission line to Missouri Route 19;

(vii) Then southward along Route 19 to the Bourbeuse River;

(viii) Then east-northeastward along the Bourbeuse River to the range line dividing R. 2 W. and R. 1 W.;

(ix) Then southward along that range line to the Meramec River;

(x) Then southwestward along the Meramec River to Huzzah Creek;

(xi) Then southward along Huzzah Creek to Dry Creek (on the Rolla map, where Missouri Route 8 crosses Huzzah Creek);

(xii) Then southward along Dry Creek to Cherry Valley Creek;

(xiii) Then south-southwestward along Cherry Valley Creek to Missouri Route 19;

(xiv) Then southward and southwestward along Route 19 to Crooked Creek;

(xv) Then northwestward along Crooked Creek to the Meramec River;

(xvi) Then southward along the Meramec River to Hutchins Creek;

(xvii) Then southeastward along Hutchins Creek to its source near Missouri Route 32, across from the Howes Mill Post Office;

(xviii) Then in a straight line toward the Howes Mill Post Office to Route 32;

(xix) Then eastward along Route 32 to the range line dividing R. 3 W. and R. 2 W.;

(xx) Then southward along that range line to the township line dividing T. 33 N. and T. 32 N.;

(xxi) Then westward along that township line (which coincides, in R. 3 W., with the Reynolds County/Dent County line) to the boundary of Clark National Forest;

(xxii) Then generally southward along that national forest boundary to the Dent County/Shannon County line;

(xxiii) Then westward along that county line to the Current River;

(xxiv) Then southeastward along the Current River to Missouri Route 19;

(xxv) Then southward along Route 19 to Jack's Fork;

(xxvi) Then westward, southwestward and northwestward along Jack's Fork, taking the North Prong, to its northwesternmost source;

(xxvii) Then in a straight line northwestward to the southeasternmost source of Hog Creek;

(xxviii) Then northwestward along Hog Creek to the Big Piney River (on the Springfield map);

(xxix) Then northward along the Big Piney River to the township line dividing T. 35 N. and T. 36 N.;

(xxx) Then eastward along that township line to Little Piney Creek (on the Rolla map);

(xxxi) Then northward and westward along Little Piney Creek to the beginning point.

[T.D. ATF-256, 52 FR 32785, Aug. 31, 1987]

§9.116 Sonoma Coast.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Sonoma Coast".

(b) *Approved map.* The approved maps for determining the boundary of the Sonoma Coast viticultural area are the following six U.S.G.S. topographic maps:

(1) Sonoma County, California, scale 1:100,000, dated 1970;

(2) Mark West Springs, California, 7.5-minute series, dated 1958, photoinspected 1978;

(3) Healdsburg, California, 7.5-minute series, dated 1955, photorevised 1980;

(4) Jintown, California, 7.5-minute series, dated 1955, photorevised 1975;

(5) Guerneville, California, 7.5-minute series, dated 1955; and

(6) Cazadero, California, 7.5-minute series, dated 1978.

(c) *Boundary description.* In general, the boundary description of the Sonoma Coast viticultural area is found on the U.S.G.S. Topographic Map of Sonoma County, California, scale 1:100,000, dated 1970. When a point of the boundary description is found on one of the 7.5-minute quadrangles, the boundary description indicates this in parentheses. The boundary description is as follows:

(1) The beginning point is the point at which the Sonoma County-Mendocino County line meets the shoreline of the Pacific Ocean.

(2) The boundary follows the shoreline of the Pacific Ocean southerly to the Sonoma County-Marín County line.

(3) The boundary follows the Sonoma County-Marín County line southeasterly to San Pablo Bay.

(4) The boundary follows the shoreline of San Pablo Bay easterly to the Sonoma County-Napa County line.

(5) The boundary follows the Sonoma County-Napa County line northerly to the peak of Arrowhead Mountain.

(6) From the peak of Arrowhead Mountain, the boundary proceeds in a straight line westerly to the peak of Sonoma Mountain.

(7) From the peak of Sonoma Mountain, the boundary proceeds in a straight line northwesterly to the peak of Taylor Mountain.

(8) From the peak of Taylor Mountain, the boundary proceeds in a straight line northwesterly to the point, near the benchmark at 184 ft. elevation in Section 34, Township 8 North, Range 8 West, at which Mark West Road crosses an unnamed stream which flows northwesterly into Mark West Creek. (Mark West Springs map)

(9) From this point, the boundary proceeds northerly in a straight line to the headwaters of Brooks Creek, in Section 4, Township 8 North, Range 8 West. (Mark West Springs map)

(10) The boundary follows Brooks Creek northwesterly to its confluence with the Russian River. (Healdsburg map)

(11) The boundary proceeds southwesterly in a straight line to an unidentified peak at elevation 672 ft. (Healdsburg map)

(12) The boundary proceeds northwesterly in a straight line to the peak identified as Black Peak. (Healdsburg map)

(13) The boundary proceeds westerly in a straight line to an unidentified peak at elevation 857 ft. (Healdsburg map)

(14) The boundary proceeds westerly in a straight line to the peak of Fitch Mountain at elevation 991 ft. (Healdsburg map)

(15) The boundary proceeds northwesterly in a straight line to the intersection, near a benchmark at elevation 154 ft. in the town of Chiquita, of a light-duty road (known locally as

Chiquita Road) and a southbound primary highway, hard surface road (known locally as Healdsburg Avenue). (Jimtown map)

(16) The boundary follows that road (known locally as Healdsburg Avenue) southerly through the city of Healdsburg to the point at which it is a light-duty, hard or improved surface road, identified on the map as Redwood Highway, which crosses the Russian River, immediately south of the city of Healdsburg at a bridge (known locally as the Healdsburg Avenue Bridge). (Healdsburg map)

(17) The boundary follows the Russian River southerly to a point, near the confluence with Dry Creek, opposite a straight line extension of a light-duty, hard or improved surface road (known locally as Foreman Lane) located west of the Russian River. (Healdsburg map)

(18) The boundary proceeds in a straight line to that road and follows it westerly, then south, then westerly, onto the Guerneville map, across a secondary highway, hard surface road (known locally as Westside Road), and continues westerly, then northwesterly to the point at which it crosses Felta Creek. (Guerneville map)

(19) The boundary follows Felta Creek approximately 18,000 ft. westerly to its headwaters, at the confluence of three springs, located approximately 5,800 feet northwesterly of Wild Hog Hill. (Guerneville map)

(20) The boundary proceeds in a straight line southwesterly to the southwest corner of Section 9, Township 8 North, Range 10 West. (Guerneville map)

(21) The boundary proceeds in a straight line southwesterly to the point in, Section 24, Township 8 North, Range 11 West, at which Hulbert Creek crosses the 160 ft. contour line. (Cazadero map)

(22) The boundary follows Hulbert Creek southerly to its confluence with the Russian River.

(23) The boundary follows the Russian River southwesterly to its confluence with Austin Creek.

(24) From this point, the boundary proceeds in a straight line northwesterly to the peak of Pole Mountain.

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(25) From the peak of Pole Mountain, the boundary proceeds in a straight line northwesterly to the peak of Big Oat Mountain.

(26) From the peak of Big Oat Mountain, the boundary proceeds in a straight line northwesterly to the peak of Oak Mountain.

(27) From the peak of Oak Mountain, the boundary proceeds in a straight line northwesterly approximately 14.5 miles to the Sonoma County-Mendocino County line at the northeast corner of Section 25, Township 11 North, Range 14 West.

(28) The boundary follows the Sonoma County-Mendocino County line west, then southwesterly to the beginning point.

[T.D. ATF-253, 52 FR 22304, June 11, 1987]

§9.117 Stags Leap District.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Stags Leap District."

(b) *Approved map.* The appropriate map for determining the boundaries of the Stags Leap District viticultural area is one U.S.G.S. topographic map in the 7.5 minute series, scaled 1:24000, titled "Yountville, Calif.," 1951 (photorevised 1968).

(c) *Boundaries.* The Stags Leap District viticultural area is located in Napa County, California, within the Napa Valley viticultural area. The boundaries are as follows:

(1) Commencing at the intersection of the intermittent stream (drainage creek) with the Silverado Trail at the 60 foot contour line in T6N/R4W, approximately 7 miles north of the city of Napa.

(2) Then southwest in a straight line, approximately 900 feet, to the main channel of the Napa River.

(3) Then following the main branch of the Napa River (not the southern branch by the levee) in a northwesterly then northerly direction, until it intersects the medium-duty road (Grant Bdy) in T7N/R4W, known locally as the Yountville Cross Road.

(4) Then northeast along the Yountville Cross Road until it intersects the medium-duty road, the Silverado Trail.

(5) Then north along the Silverado Trail approximately 590 feet to a gully

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entering the Silverado Trail from the east.

(6) Then northeast along the center line of that gully, approximately 800 feet, until it intersects the 400 foot contour line in Section 30 of T7N/R4W.

(7) Then in a generally southeast direction, following the 400 foot contour line through Sections 29, 32, 33, 4, and 3, until it intersects the intermittent stream in the southwest corner of Section 3 in T6N/R4W.

(8) Then in a generally southwest direction along that intermittent stream to the beginning point, at the intersection with the Silverado Trail.

[T.D. ATF-281, 54 FR 4018, Jan. 27, 1989]

§9.118 Ben Lomond Mountain.

(a) *Name.* The name of the viticultural area described in this section is "Ben Lomond Mountain."

(b) *Approved maps.* The appropriate maps for determining the boundaries of the Ben Lomond Mountain viticultural area are four 7.5 minute series U.S.G.S. maps. They are titled:

(1) Davenport Quadrangle (1955, photorevised 1968);

(2) Big Basin Quadrangle (1955, photorevised 1973);

(3) Felton Quadrangle (1955, photorevised 1980); and

(4) Santa Cruz Quadrangle (1954, photorevised 1981).

(c) *Boundaries.* The Ben Lomond Mountain viticultural area is located entirely within Santa Cruz County, California, which is in the central part of the State near the coast. The beginning point is the intersection of sections 25, 26, 35 and 36 (Davenport Quadrangle, T. 10S., R. 3W.) which coincides with the 800-foot contour line and is approximately .6 mile northwest of the top of Bald Mountain.

(1) From the beginning point, the boundary follows the 800-foot contour line in a meandering manner in a generally northwesterly direction across section 26 into section 27 (T. 10S., R. 3W.).

(2) Thence along the 800-foot contour line in an easterly and then generally a northeasterly direction through section 27 and then back across the northwest corner of section 26 and thence in a generally northwesterly direction